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Selkirk County Council



REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

Year 1957



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Selkirk County Council

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

Year 1957

STAFF

At 31st December, 1957

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council and Small Burgh Authorities

Medical Officer of Health—A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers—L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council

County Sanitary Inspector—A. I. FRASER.

District Sanitary Inspectors—A. MCKINNON.

J. G. WATSON.

J. CORMACK.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dr J. J. MANN, L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN.

Milk Officer—Miss D. ROBERTSON.

Small Burgh Authorities

Galashiels—R. G. BRUCE, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Selkirk—T. BEATTIE, F.I.A.A., Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Clerical

Clerical Staff of Health Department of Roxburgh County Council.

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SELKIRK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1957.

Statistics

Of the 331 deaths occurring in the County, 56·7 per cent. were over the age of 75 and 14·5 per cent. over the age of 85. Such figures should make us realise the necessity for keeping our services to the aged under constant review. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Border Counties generally have a higher percentage of old people in the community than Scotland as a whole.

76·4 per cent. of all deaths were attributable to diseases associated with the circulatory system and cancer. The former accounted for 61 per cent. of all deaths and the latter 15·4 per cent. The deaths from cancer are an increase of 2·4 per cent. on last year's figures.

A fact which should give us concern is the continued decline of the population figures in recent years. In 1950, the population of the County was 22,026; by mid-1957 it was 21,055.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The number of children attending Child Welfare Clinics showed an increase over last year's figure although total attendances showed a decrease.

97 per cent. of all births registered in the area occurred in hospital or other institutions.

The number of visits paid by district nurses in their capacity as home nurses decreased slightly during the year; in their increasingly important capacity as health visitors the nurses' visits increased by 28 per cent. over last year's figures, which in themselves were an increase of 20 per cent. on the 1955 figures.

The uptake of all welfare foods fell during the year as the following table shows. The fall was most marked in the uptake of National Dried Milk and this may have been caused partly by the sharp increase in price which took place in March, 1957. I would take this opportunity to

express my sincere thanks to those ladies who voluntarily distributed the welfare foods in the County.

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1956	11,018	13,913	1,848	1,001
1957	8,889	13,878	1,438	847

Vaccination and Immunisation

Efforts continued to impress upon mothers the necessity for early vaccination of their children against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria. Of the 301 children born in 1957 belonging to the County, only 107 (35·5 per cent.) had been notified as vaccinated by the end of the year. It is interesting to note however that a check of the smallpox vaccination state of all entrants to school during the year ended 31st July, 1958 showed that 74·9 per cent. had been vaccinated against smallpox. While this increased vaccination state is very welcome, it means that for a period of their lives children remain unprotected.

During the year 221 children were fully immunised against diphtheria and 191 received a booster dose. 174 of the fully immunised children were attended by their own doctor, while 170 of the booster doses were given by Local Authority Medical Officers. Of all school entrants during the year ended 31st July, 1958, 91·9 per cent. were found to have been immunised against diphtheria.

The programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis continued and at 31st December, 1957, 1,421 children had been vaccinated. The public now willingly accept whatever vaccine is available and few consents are received which specify the use of British vaccine only.

Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care

21 new cases of tuberculosis were notified. 16 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 were non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number is one more than those notified in 1956.

198 children aged 13 + were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine.

So far as is known, there are 30 cases of epilepsy in the County. Of these 12 are adults, 17 children of school age and 1 a pre-school child.

There are 17 known cases of cerebral palsy in the County.

Efforts have continued to try to ascertain as accurately as possible the number of mentally handicapped persons in the County. So far as is known, there are 78 such persons. Admission to suitable hospitals is still very difficult to obtain but the establishment of a Mental Deficiency Assessment Panel by the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board may ease our problem with regard to the more urgent cases. This body has been set up to place in order of priority cases submitted to them by the

Medical Officer of Health. Each case must be supported by a medical and social history and cases are placed on an non-urgent or urgent waiting list. Representation can be made to the Panel by the Medical Officer of Health at any time if, due to altered conditions or social circumstances, he thinks the case should be reviewed.

Control of Infectious Disease

For the eleventh year in succession, no case of diphtheria has been notified. This excellent record is entirely due to the immunisation campaign which began in 1941 and to the high state of immunisation in the County. When the campaign began in 1941 there were 11,197 confirmed cases of diphtheria in Scotland with 517 deaths, 514 of the deaths being in non-immunised persons. By 1951 the number of confirmed cases in Scotland had fallen to 168 with 5 deaths, all in non-immunised persons. In 1957 there was only one confirmed case of diphtheria in Scotland and this was in a non-immunised person.

There was a minor epidemic of rubella in the late Spring and early Summer and, in common with the greater part of the country, the community as a whole experienced an epidemic of influenza in the Autumn of the year. Both industrial organisations and headmasters of schools reported high absentee rates.

I would again take the opportunity to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and to the other members of the County Council for their support of and interest in the work of the Health Department. I am also grateful for the continued co-operation of the general practitioners in the County and to the Group Medical Superintendent and officials of the Borders Hospitals Board of Management for their help in those spheres where our activities overlap. To my fellow officials I am indebted for their help and support at all times. Finally, I would personally thank all Departments of my own staff for the enthusiastic manner in which they have carried out their duties. I know their tasks have been exacting and trying at times and I am grateful for the way they have tried at all times to maintain a good reputation for the Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated to middle of 1957)

Landward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,093
Burghs—							
Galashiels	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,205		
Selkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,757		
					<hr/>	17,962	
							<hr/>
							21,055

Births.—The births corrected for transfers were:—

	Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward	45	28	17	1
Burghs—				
Galashiels	187	91	96	3
Selkirk ...	69	40	29	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	301	159	142	6

The birth rate of 14·3 is 1·3 lower than the figure recorded in 1956. The rate for Scotland was 19 per thousand of the population.

Illegitimate births amounted to 2·0 per cent. of the total.

The number of Still-Births was 6 giving a rate of 20 per 1,000 total births (including still-births), the rate for Scotland as a whole being 24.

Marriages.—One hundred and fifty-three marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 7·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths.—The number of deaths corrected for transfers, was 331, of which 154 were of men and 177 of women. The death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 12·6 per thousand of the population. The rate for Scotland was 11·9.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the following tables on pages 8 and 9.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children aged less than one year was 8 all of whom were aged less than four weeks. The infant mortality rate was 27 per 1,000 live births, the rate for Scotland being 29.

1957—Causes of Death

	All Ages. Both Sexes	M.	F.	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	50	24	26	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	5	8	8	21	5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	64	15	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	18	32	6
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	122	63	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	20	32	43	18
Other diseases of heart	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Hypertension without heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory disease	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Influenza	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (except of new born)	7	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Carry forward	271	117	154	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	15	40	63	110	36

1957—Causes of Death

	All Ages, Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Brought forward	271	117	154	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	15	40	63	110	36
Bronchitis	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	1
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Appendicitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Other diseases of genito urinary system	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Congenital malformations	5	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Senility	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road transport accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
	331	154	177	8	—	2	—	—	1	5	7	18	45	77	120	48

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1000 Births	Age Groups	
					under 4 weeks	4 weeks - 1 year
Congenital malformations	3	1	2	9·97	3	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	1	6·64	2	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	3	3	—	9·97	3	—
Totals	8	5	3	—	8	—
				27		

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service.

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics are in operation at Sime Place, Galashiels (twice weekly), at Thornfield, Selkirk (weekly), and at Heatherlie Church Hall, Selkirk (fortnightly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:—

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attend- ing the clinics during year and who on the date of their first at- tendance were:		Total No. of attend- ances made during year by children who at the time of attend- ance were:	
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	3	297	106	2372	566
Clinics provided by Voluntary Or- ganisations	—	—	—	—	—

(3) Dental Care.

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
Expectant Mothers	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Pre-school Children	6	6	6	6

(4) Mother and Baby Homes—Nil.

(5) Day Nurseries.

Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers.

(See table on page 12).

(6) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—Nil.

(7) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Details of work done by the Authority during the year :—

(1)	No. of applications received. (2)	No. of Certificates				No. of children being cared for at the end of year. (7)	No. of inspections made. (8)	No. of cases in which no inspection made. (9)
		Issued. (3)	Refused. (4)	Cancelled. (5)	In force at end of year. (6)			
Nursery Premises	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Child-minders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery.

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out under Section 23 of the Act.

(i) Total No. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—

Live Births, 390 Still Births, 4 Total, 394

(ii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 383.

Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers

(1) Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers— Gibson & Lumgair, L.d., St. Mary's Mill, Selkirk	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children* on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
	No	2	10	—	5	—	7	—	—

* In addition to these numbers, six children come to the nursery from school until the mill closes.

(iii) No. of births in (i) occurring at home—Live, 11; Still, 0; Total, 11. It will be noted that fully 97 per cent. of all births in the area during the year took place in Institutions.

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total (8)
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2)	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	10	1	—	—	—	—	11
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Totals	10	1	—	—	—	—	11

(v) Medical Aid.

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

	Total
(i) for Domiciliary Cases	Nil
(ii) for Institutional Cases	

(vi) Administration of Analgesics

(a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but excluding pupil midwives undergoing training in the district)		Total
		7
(i) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work		7
(ii) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work		—
(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year		—
(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1957		2
(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)		2
(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work		—
(d) No. of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—		
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery		2
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery		3
(e) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—		
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery		—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery		—
(vii) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1957		5

3. Health Visiting

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the district nursing sisters who carry out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year (see table on page 16).

4. Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

Number of cases attended by the District Nursing Sisters	1027
Number of visits paid to these cases	13,805

5. Domestic Help

The Scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Officer. The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:—

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	46
(a) whole-time	—
(b) part-time	46
(c) retaining fee basis	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	111
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—	
(a) at home	—
(b) in hospital	—
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm (if available)	57

On several occasions Helps have acted as “sitters-in” and during terminal illnesses have undertaken night duty.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Combined duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services:—(see table on page 17).

Health Visiting

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to											
(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases		Total visits Paid (12)
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	—	—	522	2743	387	2508	59	651	—	—	5902
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note:—*These visits exclude visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations including District Nursing Assocs.		No. holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories:					
Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers	1	—	—	—	1
Nurses and Midwives employed on:					
Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	8	—	—	—	3
Total	9	—	—	—	4

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The table on page 18 shows the number of vaccinations completed during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 216 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician during the year has been maintained with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of 1 pint of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 13 persons were receiving free milk.

Vaccination

Year of Birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at Vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	
1957	103	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1956	49	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942 or earlier	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	—
Totals	158	9	—	1	16	—	—	4	—

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Nine notifications of Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were received during the year, of which two cases were removed to hospital, as follows:—

	Notified	Removed
Erysipelas	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	—
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	1	1
Scarlet Fever	4	1
	—	—
	9	2

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT—PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Specialist Clinics

100 children were examined by the visiting Consultant Surgeon—

Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk	40
Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels	60

Hospital Treatment

(a) Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh:—

In hospital 1st January, 1957	1
Number of admissions	1
Number of discharges	2
In hospital 31st December, 1957	—

Classification of hospital cases:—

Bilateral club foot deformities	1
Bilateral talipes calcaneus	1

The number of patient days was 97.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Local Association for Mental Health has been reconstituted and is now functioning in the Galashiels and Selkirk areas. The time is not far distant when consideration will have to be given to the establishment of an occupational centre even if this were only possible for two or three afternoons a week. The good work done by the Special Classes in Galashiels is likely to be wasted if many of the children remain doing nothing when they leave school at sixteen years of age.

Dr Bailey continues to take regular clinics. Institutional accommodation continues to be inadequate and as has been previously pointed out, there are still a number of children in the County, whose presence in their own homes is bound to re-act adversely on the health of the mother and other members of the family. The Brothers of Charity at St. Aidan's, Gattonside, have helped the general position by admitting two patients (boys above 16 years) and it is hoped to obtain another bed shortly.

The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1957:—

	Males	Females
Boarded-out with private guardians	5	—
Boarded-out in Local Authority Homes (Part III accommodation in terms of Assistance Act, 1948)	1	3
In Certified Institutions	11	14
In Mental Hospitals pending vacancies	—	1
Resident within the County	10	
Resident outwith the County	25	

All defectives under guardianship are well cared for and properly supervised. In the majority of cases they are resident with relatives. They are visited regularly by Medical Officers and Authorised Officers. Allowances to guardians average 35s. per week in cash and in addition all necessary clothing and bedding is supplied. Close co-operation obtains between the Medical Officers, the Education Department and the Welfare Officer in all matters relating to the Mental Health Service. Attempts are made to obtain suitable employment for patients and these are occasionally successful. No occupational centre has yet been set up owing to the spread of cases but several defectives attend the local Retired Men's Clubs and are accepted as enthusiastic members.

St Mary's Certified Institution, Galashiels

This Institution is now fully operative and provides accommodation for about fifty high grade female defectives over school age and from all areas of the country. Increased accommodation is being provided to take a total of eighty girls. The Home is privately owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Authorities. The patients receive the best of care and attention from a fully trained and dedicated staff. Dr W. K. Chalmers acts as Medical Officer and visits regularly. Modern ad-

ditions have been built and the Recreation Rooms for the girls are now greatly admired and taken advantage of. The patients are very keen on country dancing and sessions are held almost every night in the winter season. This Home is a real asset to the work amongst the Mentally Handicapped. One of the residents belongs to Selkirk County.

CHILDREN ACTS

“The Priory,” Selkirk—Jointly owned and administered by Berwickshire and Selkirk County Councils. At 31st December, 1957, there were twenty-seven children in the Home, nine boys and eighteen girls. The health record of the children is extremely good. Dr E. H. Duff is the Medical Officer and visits regularly. The Home is well equipped and special milk room facilities have now been provided for the preparation of infant feeds. The children are happy, contented and very well cared for by a devoted and qualified staff.

Woodlands, Galashiels—This Children's Home is owned and managed by the Church of Scotland. There is a local Committee of Management. Accommodation is provided for children of all ages from infancy to school leaving age—approximately twenty-five in number. The Home is well run by a married couple who act as Superintendent and Matron respectively and the children are happy and contented.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS—WELFARE SERVICES

Eildon View, Galashiels

Jointly owned by Selkirk and Peebles Counties. This Home has accommodation for thirty residents of both sexes plus four temporary beds. The daily average during the year was 26·2. At 31st December there were twenty-two residents in the Home, fifteen males and seven females. The Home is well equipped, clean and well furnished. The residents are well cared for. Dr Henderson acts as Medical Officer and visits regularly.

Boleside House, Galashiels

This Home continues to be fully occupied. At 31st December, 1957, there were eight males and fourteen females resident in the Home. Boleside is the property of Selkirk County Council and the Matron is a trained nurse. Each resident is attended by his or her own medical attendant when necessary.

Wellwood, Selkirk

This Home which was opened during the year is now in full operation. At the end of the year there were twenty-one old persons resident therein (seven males and fourteen females). The Matron is a trained nurse. It is interesting to note that there is still a waiting list for admission to the County Council's Eventide Homes.

Netherby Eventide Home, Galashiels

The Home is owned and administered by the Church of Scotland. There is a local Committee of Management. It is extremely well furnished and the residents are very happy and contented. A new wing, including single rooms and a sick bay has been opened during the year and accommodation is now available for thirty-four—thirty-six residents. Several local authorities including Selkirk County have residents in the Home and are responsible for the augmentation of board to meet the charges levied by the managers.

St Margaret's Home, Hawick

There are two Selkirk County old ladies resident in this Home which is managed by the Roman Catholic authorities although they admit other denominations. This Home is a very happy one and one of the Selkirk residents has just celebrated her 100th birthday. This is a tribute to the care and attention given to the residents.

Quarriers Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir

The Council has one male resident in the Colony. There is also a boy from Selkirk County under the care of the Education Department.

Christadelphian Home

The Council augments the board of one male resident in Green Pastures Home, Winterdyne, Bewdley, Worcs.

Temporary Accommodation

The premises at 63 Back Row, Selkirk, are still in use. One family is accommodated therein and there is great difficulty in having them rehoused.

Blind

The Welfare of the Blind is delegated to the Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind (Edinburgh and South East Scotland). There is a Home Teacher for the Border Area who resides in Galashiels. There are fifty-four persons on the Register, including two in Workshops one of whom has a dependant wife, two in Dingleton Hospital, one in Linburn and one child in the Royal Blind Asylum and School. The average age continues over 70 mark. All cases able to take advantage of teaching are taught to read either "Braille" or "Moon." There is one person registered on the "partially sighted" register.

Deaf and Dumb

Arrangements have been made with the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society to provide certain welfare services and to maintain the Register. There are eight cases on the list for whom the Council pays £3 per head per annum. Regular social and Church meetings

are held. Most cases are in employment. It is known that there are several persons in the County suffering from this disability and who are not registered but they do not appear to require any welfare service.

Selkirkshire Committee for the Welfare of the Aged and Handicapped

This is a Co-ordinating Committee representative of all voluntary and Church agencies in the County interested in the Welfare of the Aged and other Handicapped Persons. This Committee operates the Scheme for Meals on Wheels. During 1957 a total of 8,463 meals were delivered mainly to old people in their own houses (4,566 in Galashiels, 3,688 in Selkirk and 209 in the landward area). These meals are supplied daily from Monday to Friday and are cooked in the School Kitchen except during school holidays when alternative arrangements involving mill canteens and private restaurants are made. The cost of a meal to the recipient remains at 1s. 2d.

Clubs

Retired Men's Clubs operate in Selkirk and Galashiels and are exceptionally popular and well patronised. They are run by Committees composed of members.

Chiropody

The Selkirkshire Branch of the Red Cross is now operating five chiropody clinics, one in Galashiels, one in Selkirk and three in Old People's Homes. During the year 1957, 1,828 individual treatments were given. Domiciliary visits were made to cases in the rural districts and to others in the Burghs who are unable to attend the clinics.

Section 47—Compulsory Removals

Several cases arose during the year but removal was effected without recourse to legal action.

Section 48—Care of Property

A few cases arose during the year but only one remained where no relatives could be traced and responsibility passed to them. In this case the house and effects have now been disposed of.

Section 50—Burials

There were no cases where ultimate responsibility fell on the Local Authority.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year ending 31st July, 1957

It is gratifying to record that 91.9 per cent. of all school entrants had been immunised against Diphtheria. For the same group the Vaccination rate against Smallpox was 71.9 per cent.

The Service provided by the Educational Psychologists on the staff of Edinburgh Education Committee continued to be very helpful; their advice, in combination with reports from the Consultant Psychiatrist, has been of great help in determining the educational future of many children.

The benefit of the Speech Therapy Service is now beginning to be evident and is seen in the much larger number of cases discharged from treatment this year.

The employment of the services of the Headmaster and staff of St. Giles School for the Deaf for the purpose of audiometric testing began during the year. This service will bring to our notice many cases of minor degrees of deafness which might have gone unnoticed and which would have handicapped the school children concerned. Among the age groups chosen for testing initially, 910 children were tested. Of this number 84 (9.2 per cent.) were found to have varying minor degrees of deafness.

The two Special Classes continue to carry out excellent work with mentally handicapped pupils but there still remains the problem of those children of school age who are classified as ineducable. Some of them require institutional accommodation and this has continued to be extremely difficult to obtain.

List of Staff as at 31st July, 1957

Chief School Medical Officer—Dr A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Area Dental Officer—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dental Nurse—Miss E. P. HENDERSON

School Nurses

County Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN

Galashiels—Misses M. F. BATHGATE, J. B. SCOTT, A. TODD, E. DEWAR
and Mrs E. BEVERIDGE.

Selkirk—Misses CHEYNE and MORRICE.

Landward Area—Misses M. B. RICHARDSON and B. KING.

General Statistics

Population of the area (estimated to June, 1956)	21,171	
Number of Schools:—		
(a) Primary (under Education Authority)	20	
(b) Secondary (under Education Authority)	2	
(c) (1) Special Schools	—	
(2) Special Classes in ordinary schools	2	
Number of children on the Registers, <i>i.e.</i> , for whole area	3,196	
Number of children in average attendance	2,997	(94%)

Table I

Total number of children examined at schools:—

	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
(A)		
Entrants—No previous routine inspection	310	13
Second Age Group—Born 1947	361	5
Third Age Group—Born 1943	266	2
Fourth Age Group—Born 1940	47	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	984	20
(B)		Other Examinations
Pupils Born in 1949 (Vision and Hearing only)		274
Special Cases		56
Re-inspections		74
		<hr/>
		404

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

Entrants	54
Second Age Group	76
Third Age Group	25
Fourth Age Group	1
1949—Vision and Hearing	25
	<hr/>
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Table II
STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1004	159	164	176	190	132	136	24	23	491	513
1. Clothing											
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Footgear											
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Uncleanliness											
(a) Head—Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nits or Vermin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body—Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermineous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Skin											
(a) Head—Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Body—Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	5	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	10	1
5. Nutritional State											
Slightly defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1004	159	164	176	190	132	136	24	23	491	513
6. Mouth and Teeth											
Unhealthy	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	3	5
7. Naso-Pharynx											
(a) Nose—Req. Observ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Req. Operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat—Tonsils Req. Obs.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Tonsils Req. Oper.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Glands—Glands Req. Obser.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Glands Req. Oper.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes											
(a) External Disease											
Blepharitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	—	1	6	6	7	3	—	—	—	10	15
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Visual Acuity											
Without Glasses—											
Good working vision	—	—	—	160	156	128	127	22	18	310	301
Fair working vision	—	—	—	16	15	19	10	2	5	37	30
Bad working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Glasses—											
Good working vision	—	—	—	9	9	4	2	—	1	13	12
Fair working vision	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	2	3	6
Bad working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For refraction	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1004	159	164	176	190	132	136	24	23	491	513
9. Ears											
(a) Diseases—Otorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hearing—Grade I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Grade IIA	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
Grade IIB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech											
Defective Articulation	—	—	—	I	—	4	7	—	—	5	7
Stammering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions											
Backward	—	—	—	I	I	I	—	—	—	2	I
Dull	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
Mentally Defective (Educable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly Nervous or Unstable	—	—	—	I	2	—	—	—	—	I	2
Difficult in Behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—
12. Circulatory System											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I
Congenital	—	—	—	I	—	—	I	—	—	I	I
Acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Functional Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total Examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1004	159	164	176	190	132	136	24	23	491	513
13. Lungs											
Chronic Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
14. Deformities											
Congenital	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3
Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired (Probable Rickets)	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Acquired (Other causes)	—	2	4	22	22	11	12	1	—	36	38
15. Infectious Diseases	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1
16. Other Diseases or Defects	—	3	1	1	3	—	1	3	4	7	9
Pupils Born in 1949											
				No. Examined		No. Defective					
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
(Vision and Hearing only)—											
Vision				149	125	16	17				
Hearing				149	125	1	—				

TABLE III
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Classification	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
I. Children free from defects	296	91.64	300	81.97	188	70.15	39	82.98	823	81.97
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses	—	—	16	4.37	23	8.58	6	12.76	45	4.48
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	—	—	1	0.27	5	1.87	—	—	6	0.60
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	17	4.64	28	10.45	6	12.76	51	5.08
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	3	0.93	10	2.73	4	1.49	—	—	17	1.69
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	20	6.19	35	9.57	27	10.07	1	2.13	83	8.27
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	4	1.24	4	1.09	21	7.84	1	2.13	30	2.99
Total	24	7.43	39	10.66	48	17.91	2	4.26	113	11.26
Total Number of Children Examined	323	100.00	366	100.00	268	100.00	47	100.00	1004	100.00

(a) Number of Children. (b) Percentage of children examined in this group.

Table IV

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institu- tion	Total
1. Blind	—	—	—	—
No vision in one eye	9	1	—	10
2. Partially sighted:				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordin- ary school would adversely affect the eye condition ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulcer- ation, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	1	1	—	2
3. Deaf:				
Grade I	49	—	—	49
Grade IIa	8	—	—	8
Grade IIb	23	—	—	23
Grade III	—	2	—	2
4. Defective Speech:				
(a) Defects of articulation re- quiring special educational measures	—	—	—	—
(b) Stammering requiring special educational mea- sures	—	—	—	—
5. Mentally defective: (Children between 5-16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	14	20	1	35
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	5	2	7
6. Epilepsy:				
(a) Mild and occasional	10	—	—	10
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	2	—	2
7. Physically defective: (Children between 5-16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tubercu- losis (excluding cervical glands)	—	—	—	—
(b) General Orthopaedic condi- tions	641	—	—	641
(c) Organic heart disease	—	—	—	—
(d) Other causes of ill-health	4	—	—	4

Table IV—Continued

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institution	Total
8. Multiple defects:				
(i) Mentally defective (in-educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	—	I	2	3
(ii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (mild)	—	I	—	I
(iii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
(iv) Mentally defective (in-educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
(v) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	—	I	—	I
(vi) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild)	I	I	—	2
(vii) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	2	—	2
(viii) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health")	—	I	—	I
(ix) Mentally defective (educable) and deaf	—	—	—	—
(x) Mentally defective (educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
(xi) Other multiple defects	I	—	2	3

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

Number Examined				Average		
				Age (Yrs.) (Mths.)	Height (ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
Entrants						
Boys	159	5	4	43·44	41·18	
Girls	164	5	3	42·41	41·55	
Second Age-Group						
Boys	176	9	5	47·98	63·38	
Girls	190	9	4	48·50	63·93	
Third Age-Group						
Boys	132	13	6	60·68	99·50	
Girls	136	13	6	60·33	97·58	
Fourth Age-Group						
Boys	24	16	3	68·50	139·35	
Girls	23	16	3	63·01	117·11	

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

The scheme provides for the treatment of school children suffering from orthopaedic defects who have been recommended for treatment by the school medical officers or general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Mr George Pollock, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, acts as consultant and clinics are held fortnightly at either Thornfield, Selkirk, or Sime Place, Galashiels.

School children on active treatment register at 1st Aug., 1956 562

School children on active treatment register at 31st July, 1957 641

Distribution of Cases—

	Galashiels	Selkirk
At 1st Aug., 1956	318	244
At 31st July, 1957	367	274

Record of Consultant Clinics—

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of Children examined
Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk	9	193
Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels	10	228

(Note: These figures include a small proportion of pre-school children.)

Record of attendances at treatment clinics—

	Month	Clinic	Home Visits
1956	August	—	4
	September	702	8
	October	784	5
	November	801	6
	December	796	4
1957	January	820	10
	February	830	10
	March	780	9
	April	840	6
	May	843	10
	June	300	10
	July	—	11

Institutional Treatment—

P.M.R. Hospital

In residence 1st Aug., 1956	2
Admissions	9
Discharges	9
In residence 31st July, 1957	2
No. of patient days	309

Classification of Hospital Cases—

Claw foot deformity	2
Congenital short left lower limb	1
Excision of bilateral navicular calcaneo bars	1
Marked calcaneus in both sides with flattening of the feet	1
Spastic flat foot	1
Spastic hemiplegia on right side	1
Subcutaneous tenotomy of the right tendo- achilles	1
Tight sterno-mastoid	1
Toe deformity	2

SPEECH DEFECTS

	Stammering	Other Defects
Total number of Cases continued from 1956-57—		
School	29	93
Pre-School	—	—
Total	29	93
Cases referred—		
School	14	48
Pre-School	—	—
Total	14	48
Total cases treated—		
School	24	116
Pre-school	—	—
Total	24	116
Attendances—		
School	604	2472
Pre-school	—	—
Total	604	2472
Cases discharged—		
School	26	102
Pre-school	—	—
Total	26	102
Total cases to be continued to 1957-58—		
School	17	39
Pre-school	—	—
Total	17	39

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer—

Age	(a) Routine Inspections	(b) Special and Emergency Cases	Total
5	143	2	145
6	172	7	179
7	185	6	191
8	181	7	188
9	221	9	230
10	216	7	223
11	131	5	136
12	126	10	136
13	103	2	105
14	94	5	99
15	19	—	19
15 +	5	1	6
	<hr/> 1596	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 1657

	Routine Inspections	Special and Emergency Cases
(2) (a) Found to require treatment	980	59
(b) Accepting treatment	342	55
(c) Cards signed for private treatment	614	4
(d) Known to be treated privately	102	1
(3) Actually treated by the School Dental Officer	486	55
(4) Attendances made by children for treat- ment	1952	55
(5) Completed cases	354	—
(6) Fillings—(a) Permanent Teeth	921	7
(b) Temporary Teeth	157	1
(7) Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth	58	4
(b) Temporary Teeth	100	7
(8) Administrations of a general anaesthetic	10	3
(9) Other operations—		
(a) Permanent Teeth	471	30
(b) Temporary Teeth	261	11
(10) Orthodontic cases—		
(a) Visits	191	—
(b) Treatment	208	—
(c) X-Rays	12	—
(11) Half days—		
(a) Inspection	24	—
(b) Treatment	314	—

Remarks

A full time Dental Officer took up duty in October, 1956. The County now shares with Roxburghshire a Mobile Dental Unit which has proved very helpful in those schools where no facilities for dental treatment are available, and more especially in lessening the interruption of education necessitated by children having to go to other centres for treatment.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Thirty-nine girls and eighty-five boys were examined with a view to being passed as fit to undertake certain forms of part-time employment under the Council's Byelaws. Certificates were granted in each case.

EYE CLINIC

The following figures relate to treatment carried out at the Eye Clinic from September, 1956, to July, 1957.

	Galashiels	Selkirk
Number of Clinics held	18	9
Number of cases examined	107	53
Number of cases for which glasses were prescribed	62	34

MEDICAL TREATMENT

(A) Minor Ailments treated at School Clinics

1. Cuts, bruises and other minor injuries	266
2. Diseases of the ear	—
3. Diseases of the eye	4
4. Diseases of the skin—	
Ringworm (scalp)	1
Ringworm (body)	—
Scabies	6
Impetigo	24
5. Treatment of Verminous Infestation	15
6. Burns and Scalds	2
7. U.V.R. Treatments	304
8. Others	171
Total	793

Number of school children visited during the year by school nurses	100
Total number of visits paid	257

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

General Sanitation

1. Water Supplies

(i) Public

The public water supplies serving the villages of Clovenfords, Ettrickbridgend, Yarrowfeus and Yarrowford were sampled, and copies of the relative reports, details of which are appended, forwarded to the County Road Surveyor who is responsible for their management, supervision and control.

Samples Taken		Results					
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
5	5	4	—	1 (a)	2	1 (b)	2 (c)

Notes: (a) "Follow-up" sample reported upon as "Satisfactory."

(b) The County Road Surveyor, on receipt of result, gave instructions for chlorine dosage to be increased and for regular weekly checks to be made to ensure that strength of residual chlorine remained at the required level. Follow-up sample reported upon as "Satisfactory."

(c) The County Road Surveyor still considering possible remedial measures at end of year (samples not taken until late November). When these effected "follow-up" samples will be procured.

A complaint was received to the effect that one of the public supplies had an "unpleasant" taste which, the complainant suggested, was probably attributable to an overdose of chlorine. I referred the complaint to the County Road Surveyor, who immediately gave instructions for the supply, and more particularly, the dosing apparatus, which had only recently been installed, to be thoroughly investigated. This showed that the new chemical re-agent feeder was not operating as it should have done. A minor adjustment was, therefore, made to the apparatus, which injects a hypochlorite solution direct to the main, replacing a "drip" feed installation, whereupon the taste almost immediately became "normal."

(ii) Private

Investigations and the sampling of private water supplies again took up a lot of time, necessitating, in course of the year, some 39 sitc meetings and/or inspections.

65 samples, 44 more than last year, were taken and submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination with the undernoted results:—

Samples Taken		Results					
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
9	56	7	—	2 (a)	26	14	16 (a)

Note: Recommendations made, and in a number of instances, implemented, included—

1. The installation of slow sand upward and downward filters.
2. The diversion of an augmentation supply which proved on examination to be “unsatisfactory,” away from the main supply.
3. The replacement of agricultural tile pipes of which gravity mains were formed, with mains comprising properly jointed S. and F. fireclay pipes or other approved materials.
4. The emptying and thorough cleansing, using an approved sterilising agent, of storage tanks.
5. The raising of the walls of a storage chamber and the fitting of an airtight cover to prevent ingress of surface water.
6. The formation of a proper intake chamber with suitable cover.

Where results warranted, “certificates of purity” were granted to enable proprietors to take advantage of the Department of Agriculture’s scheme for grant-aiding works of improvements on existing supplies.

2. Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Special Drainage Districts

The sewage purification works serving the special drainage districts of Ashkirk, Clovenfords, Ettrickbridgend and Yarrowford were again supervised and maintained under the direction of the County Road Surveyor, without, to the best of my knowledge, giving rise to any serious nuisance condition or causing any complaint.

The scheme prepared by Messrs Blyth & Blyth, Consultant Engineers, Edinburgh, for the elimination of sub-soil water from the drainage systems of a number of large houses in the Linglic Road area of Selkirk was carried out under the supervision of this department and the County Road Surveyor has in hand to lay a length of drain to effectively deal

with the quite considerable volume of sub-soil water which no longer discharges into the Burgh of Selkirk's sewerage system.

The sewage purification works designed by Messrs Crouch & Hogg, Consultant Engineers, Glasgow for dealing with sewage, waste and roof water from Peel Hospital were completed in course of the year and, as a result of regular, efficient and adequate maintenance, carried out under the supervision of the Hospital's Clerk of Works, have operated satisfactorily, apart from a sludge disposal problem which, to the best of my knowledge, has not yet been completely solved.

The provision of these new works will undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect on the condition of the River Tweed, into which the effluent is discharged, and the Borders Hospitals Board of Management is to be congratulated for so promptly dealing with the quite serious nuisance condition to which the former works gave rise.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951

To the best of my knowledge no sewage effluent samples were taken by the Tweed River Purification Board Inspector from public undertakings during the year.

Public Conveniences

A suggestion that consideration might be given to the provision of toilet facilities at St. Mary's Loch was still under consideration at the end of the year.

It is to be hoped that no insurmountable difficulties will arise to prevent these facilities being provided because, in my opinion, present arrangements available to the hundreds of visitors to the area in summer are entirely inadequate and unsuitable.

3. Cleansing and Refuse Disposal

In October an offer by Peeblesshire County Council to uplift and dispose of household and trade refuse from some 76 subjects in the Clovenfords/Caddonfoot area was finally accepted and the service, which I feel sure has been generally appreciated, operated satisfactorily after a number of minor complaints, inevitably associated with the start of any new project, were looked into and settled.

Arrangements for the collection and disposal of household refuse in the landward area otherwise remained as for 1956.

4. Offensive Trades

No offensive trades are carried on in the landward area of the County.

5. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938

The undernoted information was contained in Form 573 (Revised) (Scotland) which gives details of the administration of the above Acts in the landward area of the County for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	9	9	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	10	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences S.7					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	—	—	—	—

The owners of the factories in which the existing sanitary conveniences were found to be either insufficient or unsuitable were acquainted with the fact and all have agreed to carry out the necessary works of improvement. In one instance, indeed, the proposals have been submitted and approved and it is hoped that the work will start early in 1958.

Section 34—Means of Escape in Case of Fire

Thanks to the helpful co-operation of the Firemaster, The South-Eastern Fire Brigade, all factories in which more than 20 persons are employed are now in possession of the necessary certificate.

Schools

It was not found possible to visit the schools in the landward area as a matter of routine. The modernisation programme prepared under the direction of the Master of Works continued, however, and several schools were especially visited in order that drainage layouts could be arranged.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following report was submitted to the Department of Agriculture on the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during 1957.

1. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act.
 - (a) Administrative: 1 part-time operative controlled by member of County Sanitary Inspector's staff.
 - (b) Survey: 1 member of County Sanitary Inspector's staff.
 - (c) Operational: The sole operative employed by Roxburgh County Council is available on request for rat destruction work when his duties in Roxburghshire permit.
2. Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.

Inspections are undertaken only on complaint or as a result of reports received as to rodent infestations.

There is no undue prevalence of rats and mice, and no other special measures are taken.
3. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation.

In view of the fact that the operative is employed almost wholly by Roxburgh County Council, no special routine measures are taken to inspect properties specially liable to infestation and no notifications of undue prevalence of rats have been made.
4. Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951:—Nil.
5. General:—Nil.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural properties	Total
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1957.					
(a) as a result of notification	—	3	—	1	4
(b) Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	—	1	4
Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	—	3	—	1	4
Number of above properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) by the L.A.	—	3	—	1	4
(b) Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	—	1	4
Number of Notices served under Section 4.					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Notices issued under Section 6(2)	—	—	—	—	—

Tents, Vans and Sheds

In the absence of an official caravan site in the landward area, three applications were received from private individuals for permission to form organised caravan sites. The sites in question were visited and, on each occasion, advice was given as to the facilities necessary in order to bring the sites up to the standard prescribed in the Council's Byelaws.

By the end of the normal "caravan season" no action had been taken to implement the suggestions put forward but there is every possibility that something will be done in 1958.

Not every person who moves into a caravan intimates to the County Medical Officer that he has done so. One intimation was, however, received for permission to occupy a hut on a temporary basis and, after a visit to the site, the person in charge agreed to carry out a number of improvements both to the water supply and to the hut itself.

Burial Grounds

So far as I am aware, the burial grounds were again conducted and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Infectious Diseases

One case of Scarlet Fever was investigated, relative details being reported, subsequently, to the County Medical Officer.

No terminal disinfection was carried out, all necessary precautions having been taken by the householder.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897—Section 16

Nuisances

According to the Register of Nuisances four written and twelve verbal complaints of nuisance conditions were received.

All were investigated and, it gives me pleasure to record, abated without recourse to formal action.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955

No samples were taken on request. The following informal samples, however, were procured for analysis by the Public Analyst with results as stated:—

Fertilisers		Result
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	Genuine
Sulphate of Potash	.	Genuine
Feeding Stuffs		Result
Pig Fattening Meal		Genuine
Layer Mash	.....	Genuine

Food

1. General

Mr Allan Ritchie, M.B.E., the Department of Health's Food Hygiene Officer during the past 7 years, retired at the end of August and, as from that date, the Department announced that they proposed to augment their staff engaged on food hygiene work by arranging for the seven officers in the Department's Milk Inspectorate to extend their functions to cover food hygiene.

2. New Legislation

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957

The above regulations which came into operation by stages beginning on the 3rd July, amend the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925-53 in so far as these relate to the use of colouring matter in food.

They also prescribe a list of permitted food colours as well as prohibiting the sale or importation of food containing colouring matter not on the permitted list.

3. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Food Hygiene Regulations—Inspection of Premises

The Food Hygiene Regulations which the Secretary of State hopes to make under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 had not become law by the end of the year.

Nonetheless, following the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector in February, some 94 per cent. of all food premises in the County, including those in the Burgh of Galashiels and Selkirk, have been surveyed and comprehensive reports on their condition, with layout drawings, are now on record.

Structural improvements, including the provision of hot water supplies and hand washing facilities are proceeding quietly in a number of instances and I am quite satisfied, whilst not wishing to ignore or gloss over the "black spots" which are present in this as in almost every other area, that the general standard of hygiene in food premises is improving even as the public interest in the need for clean food handling is growing.

The relationship between the various food trades and members of this Department is good and I trust will remain so. For my part I hope to be able to visit, rather than inspect, all the food premises in the County as often as my other duties will permit, because I am convinced that more can be done to improve and maintain hygiene standards by personal contact than by authoritative reference to Acts and Regulations.

4. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 2

On receipt of a complaint to the effect that a quantity of split peas purchased from a travelling shop was unfit for human consumption due to dampness and mould growth, the manager of the company concerned was informed and readily gave permission for his company's pre-packing premises to be inspected. It became immediately obvious, as a result of this inspection, that the pre-packing techniques adopted by the company were entirely satisfactory. Further enquiries revealed, however, that the driver of the travelling shop not only did not carry out his employers' instructions and turn over his stock at regular intervals but also failed to notice that part of the roof of his vehicle was leaking.

The manager quickly took the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of the complaint and, in addition, tendered his apologies to the customer.

No further action was, therefore, deemed necessary.

5. The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sections 8-11

No articles of food were seized or disposed of as being unfit for the food of man.

6. The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Sampling

The table on page 45 gives details of all formal and informal samples procured, together with information as to the number found, on examination by the Public Analyst, to be non-genuine.

Articles Sampled	No. of Samples			No. of Non-Genuine Samples		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dolly Mixtures	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Egg	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	3	—	3	—	—	—
Iceed Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	8	10	—	2	2
Lager	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lollipops	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mince	8	—	8	1	—	1
Mineed Pork	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Dessert	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sausages	8	—	8	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweet Milk	6	60	66	2	3	5
Whisky	18	—	18	—	—	—
TOTALS	48	82	130	3	5	8

The following action was taken in respect of the 3 formal and 5 informal samples reported upon by the Public Analyst as non-genuine.

Official No.	Article	Formal or Informal	
6/57	Sweet Milk	Informal	Formal sample taken. Result—genuine.
29/57	Ice Cream	Informal	Formal sample taken. Result—genuine.
39/57	Sweet Milk	Formal	Samples taken informally from each of three producers who supplied retailer.
47/57	Sweet Milk	Formal	Producer advised to call in East of Scotland College of Agriculture's Advisory Service. Second formal sample taken. Result—genuine.
74/57	Sweet Milk	Informal	Formal sample taken. Result—genuine.
79/57	Mince	Formal	Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Plea of guilty at Selkirk Sheriff Court. Fined £3.
88/57	Ice Cream	Informal	Formal sample taken. Result—genuine.
99/57	Sweet Milk	Informal	Formal sample taken. Result—genuine.

7. Food Poisoning

In terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 food poisoning is a notifiable disease. No cases, however, came to my notice.

8. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-53

Of the 16 formal samples of mince and sausages procured, 1 formal mince sample was found to contain an excessive amount of preservative (SO_2).

The matter was reported to the Procurator Fiscal and the vendor, who tendered a plea of Guilty at Selkirk Sheriff Court, was fined £3.

9. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Labelling of Food and Drugs

No contraventions were noted.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953

It became obvious, as a result of a survey of all ice cream premises entered in the appropriate register, that a number of manufacturers as well as several vehicle owners had gone out of business without so informing this Department.

All registrations held by these persons were, therefore, cancelled and the position at 31st December, 1957 was, as follows—

1. Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	5
2. Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream	1
3. Vehicles registered	3 (a)

NOTE: (a) Motor vehicles—2: Tricycles—1.

Inspection of Premises and Vehicles

The five manufacturing premises and the other shop registered for the storage and sale of ice cream were inspected fortnightly during the "ice cream season" and monthly during the "off season." In addition, all premises were the subject of a visitation from one of the Department of Health's Milk Inspectors who afterwards pronounced himself as being satisfied, on the whole, with their general standard and also with the manner in which ice cream was being manufactured and or stored therein.

Detailed inspections were carried out at all the manufacturing premises whilst preparation of the mix was actually going on in order to ascertain whether or not the equipment installed was capable of heating and cooling it in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. In two instances it was found that it was not and the manufacturers concerned agreed, when the deficiencies of their machinery were pointed out to them, to take immediate steps to put matters right. In one other case, although the equipment is of a somewhat unorthodox design, having been built by the manufacturer to his own specification, it was found that the prescribed temperature was being attained well within the prescribed period of time.

The three motor vehicles, which were also the subject of regular inspections, are of good design and, on every occasion, were found to be in a clean and tidy condition.

Sampling

(i) Bacteriological Examination

Sample No.	No. of Viable Bacteria per c.c. at 37°C.	B. Coli	Result
1	300	---	Satisfactory
2	6,000	---	Satisfactory
3	100	---	Satisfactory
4	280,000	+++	Unsatisfactory (a)
5	200	---	Satisfactory
6	14,000	++-	Unsatisfactory (a)
7	8,500	---	Satisfactory
8	2,500	++-	Unsatisfactory (a)
9	1,700	---	Satisfactory
10	3,000	---	Satisfactory
11	700	---	Satisfactory
12	3,000	+-+	Unsatisfactory (a)
13	1,000	---	Satisfactory
14	2,000	+--	Doubtful
15	3,000	++-	Unsatisfactory (a)
16	2,400	---	Satisfactory
17	165,000	---	Satisfactory
18	200	---	Satisfactory
19	240,000	+++	Unsatisfactory (a)
20	500	---	Satisfactory

NOTE:—(a) Plants inspected after unsatisfactory reports received and manufacturers advised to pay particular attention to washing and sterilisation of plant and equipment.

All samples taken subsequent to these inspections were reported upon as "Satisfactory."

(ii) Chemical Analysis

12 samples, as compared with 4 last year, were taken and submitted for chemical analyses. Appended are the relevant reports:—

Sample No.	Analyst's Report	Result	Sample No.	Analyst's Report	Result
1	5.60%	Genuine	7	5.50%	Genuine
2	5.30%	Genuine	8	5.20%	Genuine
3	Fat ab. 20%	Non-Genuine (a)	9	2.70%	Non-Genuine (a)
4	7.60%	Genuine	10	5.00%	Genuine
5	5.30%	Genuine	11	10.00%	Genuine
6	7.7%	Genuine	12	7.10%	Genuine

NOTE:—(a) After these reports received "follow up" samples were taken and reported up as "Genuine."

The adulterations, I think it can be said, were not due to fraudulent intent but were attributable to the fact that the manufacturers concerned were using milk and had failed to take into consideration the seasonal drop in butter fat.

Notifiable Diseases

No cases of notifiable diseases were reported.

Milk and Dairies

1. Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1914

It will be seen from last year's report that the total number of registered producers in the County at 31st December, 1956 was 26.

No applications for registration were received and none of the existing registrations were revoked or cancelled during the year under review.

26 producers, therefore, remained on the register at 31st December, 1957.

2. The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

Section 13 of the above Order which requires that cans should be sealed or locked before delivery to a carrier and which is incompatible with the provisions of Section 31(6) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Order, 1956, was revoked by the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1956, on 8th January, 1957.

3. Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951

The undernoted applications for the renewal of designated licences for the five years to 31st December, 1961 were approved:—

(a) Producers' licences to use the special designation "Certified"	—
(b) Producers' licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	19
(c) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Certified"	1
(d) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
(e) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	1
(f) Pasteurisers' licences	1
(g) Supplementary licences to use the special designation "Certified"	—
(h) Supplementary licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	—
(i) Supplementary licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	1

No licences were suspended, revoked or discontinued for other reasons during the year.

At 31st December, 1957, therefore, 19 producers, representing 95 per cent. of all registered producers were in possession of designated licences enabling them to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk produced from their dairy herds.

4. Premises

(i) Improvements

As a result of representations by this Department the following improvements were effected:—

(a) Fauldshope, Ettrick:

Solid fuel boiler replaced by electric steam raiser.

(b) Helmburn, Ettrickbridge:

Application made to Department of Agriculture for a grant towards the cost of improving the larger of the two byres.

Solid fuel boiler replaced by electric steam raiser.

(c) Hutlerburn, Ettrick:

Milkroom/dairy scullery repaired.

(d) Netherbarns, Galashiels:

Application to Department of Agriculture for grant towards the cost of replacing the present milkroom and dairy scullery with larger and more suitable premises approved. Work to be started early in 1958.

(ii) Inspections—Designated Premises

All designated premises were inspected as a matter of routine and conditions, generally, were found to be conducive to the production of milk of high quality.

Milking, washing and sterilising techniques were invariably found to be satisfactory. Occasional lapses on the part of some dairymen and their assistants did occur from time to time, however, and these probably account for the great majority, if not all, of the unsatisfactory bacteriological reports which were received. Harvest time, particularly, is the time, when, because of the pressure and priority of other work, a few dairymen tend to “skimp things” in the byre, milkroom and dairy scullery, invariably with disastrous results.

In course of a routine visit to the pasteurising depot referred to later in this report, a complaint was received to the effect that a number of cans used by one supplier were found on examination to be stained by a brown deposit. It was not possible to confirm the complaint because the cans were returned before the depot could be visited. A letter, however, was forwarded to the supplier concerned drawing his attention to the complaint and asking him to take all possible precautions to prevent it recurring. This action was completely effective, no further complaints being lodged.

(iii) Inspections—Non-designated Premises

Although, as I mentioned in last year's report, the remaining non-designated producer could, with confidence, apply for a “Tuberculin Tested” licence after carrying out a number of minor modifications to his dairy premises, which are already up to bye-law standard, he had

still declined to do so by the end of the year. This producer's reluctance to put the necessary works in hand alone prevents Selkirkshire from taking its place alongside Berwickshire and Peeblesshire, as a county with all its producers in possession of designated licences.

(iv) Inspections—Pasteurising Depot

The single pasteurising depot in the county was inspected monthly. On each occasion, it gives me pleasure to record, the new A.P.V. plant, which was finally installed by the Spring of the year and has a "throughput" of 800 gallons per hour, gave evidence of being regularly and efficiently cleansed. All component parts of the plant were found to be serviceable and in a good state of repair.

A third compressor was also installed during the year thus increasing the capacity of the refrigeration plant.

(v) Inspections—Milk Shops

Apart from the depot referred to at paragraph (iv) above two distributors handle raw ("T.T.") Milk. In one instance the premises, which were converted from an old building, are very suitable for the work carried on therein. In the other, however, the steady increase in the size of the retail business over the past few years has tended to restrict present accommodation and, at the instigation of this Department, the distributor is endeavouring to find more suitable and commodious premises.

At both places, it is fair to say, the equipment installed and the facilities available for the handling of milk are satisfactory.

One other distributor sells "Certified" milk only, and one pasteurised milk, on a supplementary licence. The former's premises in Galashiels are generally suitable for the storage of bottled milk pending retail.

5. "Milk-in-Schools" Scheme

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk is supplied to all schools in the County by a single contractor.

One complaint was received about the service, namely, that a one-third pint bottle of milk forming part of a school consignment contained part of a drinking straw. The complaint was immediately investigated and a lengthy report, with statements, thereafter forwarded to the Director of Education who, in course, advised me that his Committee, after duly considering the matter had decided not to institute proceedings against the company in terms of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act. Instead, they instructed the Director to write a strong letter to the company regarding the incident. This was done and by the end of the year no further complaints had been received.

6. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

The position remains as for last year with the only large distributor continuing to take no part in the above scheme.

7. Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order, 1955

The provisions of the above Act were again operated satisfactorily and without giving rise to any complaint.

8. Milk Sampling

(i) Chemical Analyses

8 formal and 63 informal samples of milk, as compared with 11 formal and 50 informal samples last year, were procured for chemical analyses with the undernoted results:—

Samples taken	71
Number "Genuine"	66
Number "Non-Genuine"	5
Average Fat per cent.	3.74
Average S.N.F. per cent.	8.74

Fat Content	Number of Samples
5.00%	1
4.00%-5.00%	21
3.75%-4.00%	10
3.50%-3.75%	17
3.00%-3.50%	20
Under 3.00%	2
	<hr/> 71

(ii) Bacteriological Examination

Designated Milk from Producers' Premises

The undernoted table gives details of samples taken at Producers' premises and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Designation	No. of Samples		% Failing	Average number taken per farm
	Taken	Failing		
Certified	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	139	16	11.5	7.5

Number of Producers with Failures whether consecutive or not:—

	Tuberculin Tested
One failure	8
Two failures	1
Three failures	2

Number of Producers having 3 or more consecutive failures—Nil.

(iii) Pasteurised Milk

The following is a summary of samples of pasteurised milk taken during 1955, 1956 and 1957:—

Year	No. of Samples taken	No. Complying	No. Failing to Comply	% Complying	% Failing to Comply
1955	18	14	4	77·8	22·2
1956	25	24	1	96·0	14·0
1957	25	24	1	96·0	14·0

(iv) Schools Milk

Samples from schools participating in the “Milk-in-Schools” Scheme were taken over the past three years with the following results:—

Year	No. of Samples taken	No. Complying	No. Failing to Comply	% Complying	% Failing to Comply
1955	12	9	3	75·0	25·0
1956	22	20	2	90·9	9·1
1957	24	22	2	91·7	8·3

(v) Non-Designated Milk

Although there is no legal standard for non-designated milk 4 samples were taken and submitted to the same tests as “Tuberculin Tested” milk. 2 or 50 per cent. of the samples complied with these tests.

(vi) Biological Testing for Myco Tuberculosis

Of 8 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and 2 samples of non-designated milk submitted for guinea pig inoculation none were found to contain the organisms of myco tuberculosis.

9. General Remarks on Certified, Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk

Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk are the same in so far as they both come from cows which are free from tuberculosis. Certified milk, however, must be bottled at the place of production and immediately cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50°F. which means the provision at the farm of some mechanical cooling apparatus. Its retail price is, therefore, invariably slightly more than the retail price of either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk.

Pasteurised milk, on the other hand, may, briefly, be defined as milk which has been subjected to some form of heat treatment insufficient to bring the milk to boiling point but sufficient, after a period of time, to kill not only the tubercle bacillus but also all common types of pathogenic organisms which can cause spoilage.

Pasteurisation may, therefore, be said to be a guarantee of safety whilst, at the same time, not materially affecting taste, appearance or "cream line."

10. Notifiable Diseases

No cases of notifiable diseases were reported.

Housing

New Legislation

Included in the Acts and Regulations which came into operation in 1957 were:—

1. The Rent Act, 1957

"An Act to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and certain other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses; to provide a minimum length for notice to terminate residential lettings; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

In connection with this Act a booklet "The Rent Act and You—A Simple Guide for Scotland" has been prepared by the Department of Health and is available, price 6d., from H.M.S.O. or through a book-seller.

2. The Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Regulations, 1957

"These regulations re-enact with amendments—

(a) The Housing (Repairs Increase) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954, which prescribed the forms in which notices of repairs increase, certificates of disrepair and other documents should be made under the provisions of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 and provided rules for measurement of floor areas in apportioning work for the purpose of determining whether the landlord has carried out work to the appropriate value, in the case where the dwelling-house forms only part of the building.

(b) The Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954, which prescribed the form of notice to be inserted in every rent book or similar document used by or on behalf of a landlord in respect of a dwelling-house to which the Rent Acts apply.

The following additional forms are prescribed in these regulations:

- (i) the forms in which notices of increase and notices of de-control under the Rent Act, 1957, should be given;
- (ii) the form of notice to be inserted in every rent book or similar document used in relation to a weekly let of a furnished house to which the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, applies."

3. Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957

This Act which has the object of securing greater efficiency in the use of fuel, provides for the compulsory insulation of new factories and extensions to existing factories on which building is begun on or after 1st January, 1959, or such earlier date as the Minister of Power may by order appoint.

Housing Schemes

Provision of Houses by County Council

No new houses were built by the County Council, or were under construction during 1957.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part I

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Parts I and II

Undertakings “Not to Re-let”

One undertaking to the effect that a house would not be re-let for human habitation until the Local Authority was satisfied that it had been rendered fit, in all respects, was accepted.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act—Part II

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair in terms of the above Acts.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part VII

Improvement Grants

Action taken in terms of Part VII of the above Act during 1957 may be summarised as follows:

Applications		No. of Houses Involved Apartments 3 4 5	Site Meetings with Architects etc.	Approved Cost of Schemes	Amount Paid by way of Grant
Lodged	Approved				
3 (10)	3 (10)	— 3 — (13)	13 (41)	£1,852 18 5 (£9,748 19 3)	£743 3 4 (£4,179 7 9)

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis are those included in my 1956 report.

These are the lowest approved costs and amounts paid by way of grants since 1953 when the administration of this part of the Act became the responsibility of this Department and they can, I think, be accounted for by the fact that the biggest Estate in the County, having made full use of the Council's Scheme of Assistance since its inception, is now rapidly nearing the end of its “housing improvements” programme.

Undoubtedly, however, the scheme, unlike at least one other major housing enactment which has appeared in the Statute Book over the past three years, has had a tremendous influence and effect on the housing standards throughout the landward area and, as a matter of interest, the County Council, during the period 1953-1957 (5 years) has paid out the sum of £12,118 0s 1d by way of grants.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952—Section 3

Provision of New Houses for the Agricultural Population

No applications were received for grants in terms of the above Acts.

Building Byclaws

1. Report

The report by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland in 1954 with the undernoted terms of reference—

“To examine the existing law for the general regulation of building in Scotland so far as it relates to the control of building standards by the Secretary of State and by local authorities; to consider the extent of the jurisdiction exercised by the Dean of Guild Courts as regards building standards; and to recommend what changes may be necessary to secure a control of building standards which would operate as uniformly as possible in counties and burghs, and be flexible enough to take account of the development of new techniques and materials.”

was published towards the end of the year and included in its 154 pages are the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (1) Building provisions scattered through various statutes and bye-laws should be replaced by a new Building Act and regulations made under enabling powers conferred by the Act. The machinery of building control should be laid down in the Act but all detailed structural requirements should be in the regulations.
- (2) Building control should be exercised in the interests of public health and safety, with the national economy as a qualifying consideration.
- (3) There should be uniformity of building requirements throughout Scotland.
- (4) To this end the building code should be laid down in Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Scotland, suitably qualified officials should be available to all building control bodies and procedure in the landward areas of Counties should be brought into broad conformity with that in Burghs.
- (5) Responsibility for the local administration of building control should remain with the small and large burghs and with the county councils for the landward areas.
- (6) The persons appointed to advise building control bodies should have qualifications as prescribed in Regulations.

- (7) In landward areas the building control body should be a committee of landward councillors appointed by the county council.
- (8) The building control body for landward areas should have full power to exercise building control independently of the county council, and in certain respects, should exercise its functions in the manner of a court.

2. Structural Fire Precautions for Houses

In collaboration with the Building Research Station, the Department of Health prepared and issued a most useful memorandum in which the structural fire precautions for houses are produced in straightforward terms with illustrations of the ways in which the requirements may be met.

3. Model Building Byelaws

The Model Building Byelaws adopted by the County Council were confirmed by the Secretary of State and came into operation on 17th June, 1957.

13 applications, compared with 19 in 1956, for permission to carry out improvements to existing properties and also to construct new dwellings were finally approved. In a number of cases, one or more meetings with the architect and/or building contractor concerned were necessary in order that the proposals could be modified to meet the requirements of the new byelaws.

4. Private Enterprise Housing

The following houses were either completed or under construction:

Traditional—One 6-apartment house.

One 4-apartment house.

Non-Traditional—Nil.

Drain Tests

Some 350 yards of C.I. and S. and F. drains were subjected to and successfully withstood the appropriate tests.

This work involved the inspectorate in 33 visits and re-visits, some of them at very short notice.

Certificates of Occupancy

Two applications for certificates of occupancy were approved, the houses concerned having been constructed satisfactorily and in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with approved plans and specifications.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1950

It is intended to carry out a survey of all "agricultural units" to determine whether there has been failure to comply with the require-

ments of the above Act in respect of the cleanliness of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities provided for workers, as soon as other work permits.

The Clean Air Act, 1956

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) (Scotland) Order, 1956

As stated in my 1956 report, certain provisions of the above Order came into operation on 31st December, 1956.

No contraventions of these provisions was noted, however, nor, in a rural area such as this, are contraventions likely to occur.

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1957

The Clean Air Council (Scotland) Order, 1957

The above Orders came into operation on 8th April and 22nd November respectively.

The latter exempts from the provisions of Section 11 of the 1956 Act (which relates to smoke control areas) fireplaces specially designed or adapted for combustion of liquid fuel, provided they are so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke.

The former makes provision for the constitution and procedure of the Clean Air Council for Scotland which the Secretary of State is required to appoint under Section 23 of the Act.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1954

Registered Premises

There are no private slaughterhouses or public abattoirs in the landward area.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-54

No applications for slaughterers' licences were received.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955

No action was taken in terms of the above Regulations.

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection duties were undertaken at the public abattoir in Galashiels on the same basis and under the same conditions as last year and once again it gives me pleasure to record that all meat slaughtered for human consumption was inspected before leaving the slaughtering premises.

The service again encroached on the inspectors' free time and the question of an additional payment for duties necessarily undertaken outwith normal working hours on a regular basis was under consideration at the end of the year.

The following table gives details of the different classes of animals slaughtered at Galashiels, together with the weights of condemned meat and offals:

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	
Cattle	1,755	3	4	—
Sheep	6,063	21	1	10,613
Pigs	1,003	7	6	—
Calves	56	—	—	—

The diseased conditions accounting for the above condemnations included:

Bovine—Actinomycosis, Cysticercus Bovis, Metritis, Pyaemia and Septicaemia.

Sheep—Pyaemia, Septicaemia and Uraemia.

Pigs—Septicaemia and Tuberculosis (mainly confined to the head).

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

1. The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The above Order, which was framed to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth and other diseases, came into operation on 1st June, 1957 and is designed mainly to prohibit:

- the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry; and
- the carriage of animals, poultry or feeding stuffs in a vehicle that is carrying unboiled waste foods;

and to ensure that after each occasion on which vehicles and containers are used for the carriage of waste foods they are disinfected with an approved disinfectant before they are again used for the carriage of animals, poultry or feeding stuffs.

It was decided that this Department should be responsible for administering the Order, notwithstanding that the Police are the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act and the Chief Constable very kindly made available to me a list of persons known to him to collect waste foods.

A circular letter was subsequently addressed to each of these persons advising them of their responsibilities in terms of the Order, and requesting that they should apply for a licence to operate the plant and equipment used for boiling the waste food they collected.

Finally, having inspected the plants after being advised that the Department of Agriculture, in framing the Order, had deliberately refrained from specifying the type of plant which should be installed, I recommended that licences be issued to 2 applicants whose plants, in

my opinion, were "adequate to ensure that the waste foods can be exposed for at least one hour to a temperature of not less than 212°F."

These licences were issued and the premises thereafter visited from time to time to ensure that the conditions of the Order were being complied with.

2. Anthrax Order, 1938

No case of anthrax was notified in terms of the above Order.

General

With the appointment of a qualified Sanitary Inspector in February my staff was increased to and remained throughout the year at four inspectors. To them, for the support and co-operation afforded me, my appreciation is due.

I should also like to acknowledge my indebtedness for the generous help accorded me by the members of the County Council, by the Medical Officer of Health, by the officials of other departments, by the Police, by the officers of a number of Government Departments and by those architects and members of the building trades with whom I have come in contact.

